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PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT
Second session
10-21 May 1993
Item 5*

PROPOSED CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

Draft decision submitted by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee on the basis of informal consultations

Proposed conceptual framework of the draft recommendations of the Conference

The Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development decides to request the Secretary-General of the Conference, in preparing documentation for the Conference, to be guided by the views expressed in the Chairman's summary annexed to this decision.

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* E/CONF.84/PC/3/Rev.1.

Annex

CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY ON THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

1. The purpose of the present summary is to provide guidance to the secretariat of the International Conference on Population and Development for further work on the draft of the Cairo document, to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee at its third session, based on the discussions that took place at the second session of the Preparatory Committee on the proposed conceptual framework of the draft recommendations of the Conference (agenda item 5).

2. Discussions on the structure of the document took place in a subgroup of the informal consultations of the whole and led to agreement on the following structure:

PREAMBLE

PRINCIPLES/FUNDAMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

CHOICES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Chapter I. THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN POPULATION, SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Chapter II. GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

Chapter III. POPULATION GROWTH AND STRUCTURE

Chapter IV. THE FAMILY, ITS ROLE AND COMPOSITION

Chapter V. REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS, REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

Chapter VI. HEALTH AND MORTALITY

Chapter VII. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, URBANIZATION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION

Chapter VIII. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Chapter IX. PROMOTION OF POPULATION INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION

Chapter X. CAPACITY-BUILDING

Chapter XI. TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

PARTNERSHIP IN POPULATION - ACTORS AND RESOURCES

Chapter XII. NATIONAL ACTION

Chapter XIII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Chapter XIV. PARTNERSHIPS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL SECTORS

FROM COMMITMENT TO ACTION

Chapter XV. FOLLOW-UP TO THE CONFERENCE

3. The discussions on the content of the document in both the plenary and the informal consultations of the whole covered the entire range of topics proposed in the conceptual framework (E/CONF.84/PC/11), as well as the issue of goals for 2015 proposed by the Secretary-General of the Conference. Those discussions are summarized as follows.

4. Several delegations spoke on the importance of ensuring that the preamble should define the context of the Conference document and convey to a broader public the vision and purpose of the Conference. It was suggested that, in addition to the items contained in paragraph 13 of the conceptual framework, the preamble should include reference to past experiences with population policies and programmes; should contain demographic data that was strengthened and focused on the 20-year framework; and should indicate action necessary to attain population objectives in the context of sustained economic growth and sustainable development, with emphasis on human rights and giving special attention to the developing countries, particularly the least developed countries. The preamble should also draw attention to the magnitude of resources required for implementing commitments made by the Conference. The list of instruments mentioned in paragraph 14 of the conceptual framework should be expanded for balance and coverage and should include key regional documents.

5. All delegations agreed that principles would be an essential part of any document emanating from the Conference and would form the basis for the new plan of action. That section of the document should ensure that the plan of action was action-oriented and would form the basis for international consensus. While circumstances would change and priorities vary, the principles agreed on at the Conference would provide the guiding philosophy in the area of population and development well into the twenty-first century.

6. Most delegations stressed that the principles should be built as much as possible on agreed international instruments, including the World Population Plan of Action, the Mexico City Conference recommendations, the Amsterdam Declaration on a Better Life for Future Generations, the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21. Many delegations considered that the right to development was an essential principle, as well as the sovereignty of nations.

7. Numerous delegations favoured a group of principles in which the importance of human rights was fundamental and provided the main point of departure. It

was hoped that the principles would be concise and easily readable so as to have maximum public appeal.

8. It was generally agreed that the International Conference on Population and Development should concentrate on its overall theme of population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development. Issues and recommendations relating to this theme should be forward-looking, operational and pragmatic.

9. Many delegations mentioned the new climate of agreement and the spirit of cooperation regarding population issues. They also noted the lack of major differences between the approaches of the developing and the developed regions on substantive issues and the broad consensus on the need to examine population matters in the context of development. They further stressed the central importance of the human being in all questions of population and development and the need for population policies and programmes to be based on the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals and couples.

10. While building on the important achievements of the 1974 and 1984 population conferences, many delegations endorsed the suggestion of the Secretary-General of the Conference for a new plan of action that would be free-standing and operational in nature. They also stressed the importance of ensuring that the recommendations were formulated in a manner that clearly identified their innovative aspects and priorities. In addition, the recommendations of the regional conferences and expert group meetings should be fully taken into account in preparing the document for Cairo.

11. Many delegations emphasized the need for recommendations to reflect the considerable demographic, social and economic diversity that existed among and within countries. Traditional classifications of development were considered inadequate, given the social and economic changes of recent years. The economies in transition of Europe, for example, had very complex demographic and socio-economic problems that differed markedly from those of the more developed European countries. Recommendations for action should take into account regional diversity and country-specific conditions.

12. All delegations agreed that population, environment and development were inextricably interrelated. Many delegations stressed, however, that the Conference should not run the risk of being too diffuse in its deliberations, but rather should focus most particularly on population-related issues, while taking note of complementary issues. In this regard, it was recognized that the Conference should build on existing international agreements, especially those adopted at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including Agenda 21. Merely renegotiating those agreements would serve no purpose.

13. Many delegations strongly emphasized that sustained economic growth and socio-economic development had a fundamental impact on population. Highest priority must therefore be accorded to improving the quality of life for all people, notably through the alleviation of poverty; the creation of employment; the guarantee of human rights; and the improvement of health, education and housing, and economic opportunities, particularly for women.

14. In order to promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development, many delegations stressed the importance of a supportive international economic environment. The debt burden of poorer countries remained a major constraint to their socio-economic development. Restrictive trade policies inhibited economic growth and led to inefficient patterns of production and resource use. Structural adjustment programmes could have the effect of weakening social services, placing added stress on vulnerable groups, including women and children, and encouraging over-exploitation of natural resources and environmental degradation. Emphasis was also placed on science and technology and the development of relevant new technologies and their accessibility to countries in need. Building domestic capacities and strengthening institutions to meet the challenges of demographic change were further priorities.

15. Many pointed out that achieving the objectives of sustained economic growth, sustainable development and effective population policies would require mobilization of substantial additional financial resources from the international community as well as within countries. It would not be useful to adopt objectives without considering the means of implementation and the resources required. In this regard, the model provided by Agenda 21 could be considered.

16. There was general agreement that population factors had significant impacts on and were in turn influenced by continued widespread poverty and inequality of wealth between and within nations, as well as by wasteful patterns of production and consumption, by unsustainable use of natural resources and environmental degradation, and by serious social and gender inequalities.

17. An important priority, it was pointed out, was the development of adaptive strategies to address the implications for sustainable development and the environment resulting from the inevitable increases in population numbers and changes in concentration and distribution, particularly in ecologically vulnerable areas and urban agglomerations. Related to this were strategies to minimize dislocations of populations due to environmental factors and natural disasters. Such policies would need to address the underlying causes, promote emergency preparedness and establish mechanisms to aid the victims, both within and outside their own country.

18. Several delegations noted the importance of maintaining a balance between human needs and aspirations on the one hand and the natural resource base and environmental conditions on the other. It was recognized that inefficient and unsustainable use of natural resources and environmental degradation, whether caused by rapid population growth, poverty, or unsustainable consumption patterns, could constrain prospects for socio-economic development. In this connection, some delegations underscored the importance of changing values, behaviour patterns and the distribution of power within society.

19. Social and economic factors could influence the impact of population on both local and global environmental problems. Many delegations referred to increasing demographic-related pressures on the environment and natural resources, whether associated with numbers, urban concentrations, migration or consumption patterns. Concern was expressed over effects on natural life-support capacities in different ecological zones.

20. It was considered important to promote more effective partnerships between Governments and the private sector in addressing population and development issues. Greater involvement and participation in the process of both policy-making and implementation by local communities, industry, non-governmental organizations and indigenous groups should be stimulated.

21. There was unanimous agreement that the empowerment of women was an essential factor in achieving population objectives, sustained economic growth and sustainable development. Existing gender inequalities and barriers to women should be eliminated and their participation in all levels of policy-making and implementation should be increased. Opportunities should be enhanced for leadership roles and for greater access to education, jobs and improved health services, including sexual and reproductive health and family planning. The role and responsibility of men in bringing about gender equity, policy and value changes was repeatedly emphasized.

22. Delegates expected that in the Cairo document issues of gender equality, equity and rights that were specific to particular chapters would be addressed in those chapters. Gender issues (such as achieving gender equality in education and training; enactment and/or enforcement of laws pertaining to minimum age at marriage; proposals concerning women's opportunities for productive and remunerative employment; and women's rights, health and advancement at the workplace), which cut across many of the chapters and could not be adequately dealt with under any single heading, such as health or reproduction, should be addressed under chapter II of the document, to be entitled "Gender equality and empowerment of women". Many delegates emphasized the need to present the recommendations in a systematic manner, and a suggestion was made to structure them according to four categories: legal, economic, educational and cultural. Some delegations called attention to issues such as power-sharing in decision-making in the family, violence against women, prostitution and the special needs of women for protection in times of war. Genital mutilation, which some delegations saw as both a health issue and a rights issue, also needed to be addressed in the Conference document. In general, it was felt that the document should give greater emphasis to the comprehensive relationship between women's empowerment, development and population.

23. Some delegations emphasized that the document should not merely reiterate general principles that had already been accepted but should go further than earlier agreements and make concrete proposals for action that would lead to those accepted goals, or else should elaborate or extend earlier language regarding rights and responsibilities pertaining to gender issues, as they were linked to population and development. It was also felt that there was a need to develop indicators to monitor progress in this area. Specific suggestions were made in some areas, such as goals for achieving gender equality in education and universal primary education for both girls and boys. Delegates also emphasized the need to include concrete steps to improve women's access to productive and remunerative employment, as well as measures to eliminate negative stereotypes against women.

24. While many delegations emphasized the importance of rapid population growth as one of the main challenges faced by the world community, it was also recognized that there existed considerable variation in population growth rates

among regions and countries. Consequently, any recommendations concerning population growth should take this diversity into account and be formulated accordingly. Some delegations noted that there was a growing international consensus on the importance of achieving stabilization of population. A few delegations suggested that specific demographic targets should be set, including targets for population growth.

25. Trends in population growth and structure, many delegations agreed, should be clearly highlighted in the final document, since they provided the necessary background against which population and development relationships interacted. In this regard, a number of delegations stressed the special situation of the least developed countries, which needed special attention. Also, mention was made of the importance of future levels of population in relation to consumption and production.

26. Many delegations noted that population growth and poverty were closely related but that simplistic cause and effect notions should be avoided. Many socio-economic variables affected population growth, in particular gender equality and human resources development, in the areas of, inter alia, education, health, family planning and employment. These linkages should be brought out in the final document.

27. While the discussion on population structure covered all age groups, many delegations focused particularly on population ageing and agreed that the consequences of ageing required close scrutiny. The issue of ageing was of immediate concern in a number of the developed countries, but it was pointed out that problems of ageing could become overwhelmingly large in the developing countries, where the bulk of the elderly would be living.

28. Rapidly ageing populations represented a new phenomenon in human history that required urgent attention, particularly when viewed over a longer time perspective. It was pointed out that women would make up a disproportional share of the elderly, making it all the more crucial to integrate women in the development process.

29. Several delegations expressed the need for the document to take into account the perspective of particular population groups, such as indigenous peoples and the disabled, whose needs concerning, inter alia, sexual and reproductive health (including family planning services), should be recognized. It was also suggested that the Conference document should address the specific forms of discrimination which disabled people may face with regard to international migration.

30. Many delegations requested that there should be a separate chapter on the family, emphasizing its central role in society. Delegations emphasized the importance of addressing within this issue the diversity of families and their varying experiences.

31. Many delegations suggested that the Cairo document should recognize that women, regardless of age, marital status, sexual orientation and other social conditions, have the right to have access to information, education and services to exercise their reproductive and sexual rights.

32. The reproductive rights of couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children, as stated in the World Population Plan of Action, was reaffirmed by a large majority of delegations. A few speakers suggested some modification of the rights to make them apply to couples only, to individuals only or to women only.

33. In relation to sexual and reproductive health, many delegations reiterated that reproductive health programmes should protect women of all ages. Such programmes should have a client-centred approach. Some delegations recommended the inclusion of proper prevention, treatment and referral of sexually transmitted diseases and infertility.

34. Family planning services were widely recognized as a means of fulfilling reproductive rights as well as of promoting maternal and child health. Such services, it was strongly recommended, should be voluntary, accessible, acceptable and affordable. Improving the quality of services and choice of available methods was also recognized as an important priority. Many delegations reiterated the need to promote research and development on both male and female family planning methods. The role that men can play in family planning practice was also suggested as an important topic of attention. Many participants recommended a special mention of the need to remove legal barriers to the provision of family planning methods that affected a wider social marketing distribution.

35. Human sexuality and sexual behaviour was recognized as a neglected area that required special attention. In this respect, it was recommended that sexuality and gender relationships be treated as closely interrelated and as factors that affected sexual health and reproductive behaviour. Many delegations suggested specific actions covering a wide range of activities, such as behavioural research, sex education for boys and girls, counselling, and the consideration of parents as a major channel for ensuring responsible parenthood.

36. Adolescents also received particular attention. Many delegations recommended the inclusion in the Cairo document of specific actions aimed at facilitating informed decisions regarding their sexual behaviour, sexual health and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, as well as the removal of barriers to the access of adolescents to reproductive health care services.

37. It was pointed out that among the issues that the Conference needed to address were the unacceptably high levels of maternal mortality and morbidity in many developing countries. Unsafe and illegal abortion, which in many countries was an important cause of maternal morbidity and mortality, constituted one of the most neglected problems affecting women's lives. It was seen by most delegations as a major public health issue which the Conference needed to recognize and address as such. While many delegations suggested that all women should have access to safe abortion, others suggested that the best way to eliminate abortions was provision of effective, modern contraception information and services; a few delegations reiterated that abortion should not be promoted as a method of family planning.

38. Several delegations emphasized the importance of primary health care in combating infant, child and maternal mortality and expressed concern about the reduction of social investment in health as a result of structural adjustment

programmes. It was recommended that, with respect to child survival, the Conference should take into account the strategies and goals agreed upon at the World Summit for Children. The situation prevailing in the countries in economic transition regarding mortality levels and trends, especially adult male mortality, preoccupied several delegations and should also be addressed in the final document.

39. Many delegations stressed the need for the Conference document to give particular attention to those issues that had come to light since the International Conference on Population (1984), such as the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) pandemic. The Cairo document was seen as a unique opportunity to articulate a consensus on strategies for the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. In this respect, it was noted that information, education and communication campaigns were vital for preventing the spread of AIDS and information about the prevention of HIV/AIDS infection should be included as an element in family planning programmes. The issue of international cooperation in research on drugs to treat and prevent AIDS should receive adequate attention.

40. With respect to themes related to population distribution and internal migration, delegations supported the need for decentralization and the strengthening of local government. Support was also expressed for the elimination of generalized subsidies in urban areas, the adoption of appropriate pricing policies for services and agricultural goods, and the introduction of cost-recovery schemes. Subsidies must be directed only to the urban poor, whose productivity had to be enhanced as part of any strategy of poverty alleviation. Inclusion of environmental issues related to population distribution was welcomed. There was support for the need to promote balanced urban and rural development and to create jobs in rural areas. Redirecting migration from large to small or medium-sized urban centres as a means of achieving a balanced population distribution was endorsed. Some delegations suggested that recommendations to enhance data sources on internal migration were needed, as well as studies on the causes of internal migration.

41. With respect to international migration, several delegations stressed the need to consider different types of migrants. It was important to use the appropriate terminology, especially in the area of rights. With respect to migrant workers, mention of the relevant International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions and recommendations was suggested, although caution had to be exercised in citing international instruments that had not yet been ratified. Delegations from the developed countries underscored the relevance of the recommendations on international migration made by the European Population Conference, whose language represented already the broad consensus of countries that were members of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

42. The generally positive tone adopted in discussing international migration was welcomed. It was pointed out that in many circumstances migration was beneficial to both countries of origin and receiving countries. The challenge was to reduce pressures for uncontrolled migration. Several delegations pointed out the difficulty of the task, particularly because the development process was likely to increase migration pressures in the short term. A few delegations noted that strong migratory pressures could be generated in the economies in transition if their serious demographic problems in conjunction with

job-creation were not solved. It was suggested that a special subsection on international migration and development be included. That subsection should contain recommendations regarding the causes of migration, particularly relative to those areas where economic growth and sustainable development could be fostered by international cooperation. Some delegations stressed the need for bilateral or multilateral negotiations and agreements regarding particular aspects of international migration, such as the treatment of migrant workers and their families or the migration of skilled personnel. The need to protect female migrant workers from exploitation was underscored.

43. Several delegations noted that it was important to prevent racism and xenophobia not only with respect to long-term migrants but rather with respect to all migrants. The integration of long-term migrants was to be pursued while at the same time respecting their cultural background.

44. The need to improve statistics on both migrants and their remittances was stressed by a number of delegations. The interchange of information between the sending and the receiving countries had to be fostered. Further studies on the causes of international migration and the effects of remittances were suggested.

45. With respect to refugees, delegations indicated that the relevant international instruments should be mentioned and that it was important to reiterate the international consensus on protection. Mention should be made of the right to seek asylum and not to the right to asylum. It was stressed that refugee assistance was needed both in the developing countries and in the countries that were in economic transition. The provision of adequate health and sexual and reproductive health services for female refugees was suggested.

46. Many speakers emphasized the major role of population information, education and communication and motivational activities in bringing a diverse cross-section of policy makers, planners, programme managers, administrators, field workers and the general public to new levels of awareness about the implications of emerging population issues. In order to achieve responsible choices in all aspects of population, including fertility and migration, better communication was needed to reach all segments of the population. Individuals, families and communities should know what choices were available to them and how best to make them. At the same time, Governments should recognize their responsibility at every level to avoid coercion and to promote informed choice. With the wide variety of information forms and communication channels available for awareness creation and the delivery of motivational messages, it was pointed out, Governments should carefully examine their information, education and communication programmes to ensure that they employed appropriate information-processing and repackaging techniques to achieve maximum results with their specific target audiences.

47. Mere awareness was no longer sufficient. It would be appropriate to move from awareness to action. It was therefore appropriate to spell out for the 1990s, in the field of information, education and communication, specific options and opportunities that would enhance individual, family, community and national choices.

48. The importance of timely dissemination of reliable and up-to-date information in appropriate formats for the formulation of effective population

policies and the implementation of efficient programmes should be stressed in the Conference document. It should emphasize that the development of national population information systems was an effective means of organizing the data and information that constituted the knowledge-base on population. The document should recommend that the use of modern information-handling technologies be promoted to develop databases, facilitate the processing and analysis of population data and improve the exchange of information.

49. Many delegations considered the collection and analysis of population and related statistics to be essential for a complete and accurate understanding of population trends in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of population plans and programmes. Research, both scientific and policy related, was emphasized as an essential ingredient of population and development efforts. In addition, research should give proper attention to gender issues and considerations of special population groups, such as indigenous peoples and the disabled.

50. Several delegations pointed out the need to give greater emphasis to data-generation, training (including research training) and research in the area of population. In many developing countries, the paucity of population data and the insufficiency of research capabilities had adversely affected the possibility of meaningfully integrating population perspectives into development plans and strategies.

51. A number of speakers stressed the importance of research and technology in responding to population and development issues, particularly with regard to contraception, infant and child survival, disability and environmental degradation. The Cairo document should reflect the vital contributions that technology and research could make in improving human lives and living conditions.

52. There was a broad consensus among delegations that strong emphasis needed to be placed in the Cairo document on the need for broadened national action aimed at social development. More resources, both national and international, should be assigned to social programmes. Several delegations endorsed the view of the Secretary-General of the Conference that the share of total national expenditure going to the social sectors should rise to at least 20 per cent. It was underscored that, within social-sector expenditure, the population sector should be given high priority, commensurate with the crucial linkages between that sector and socio-economic development.

53. National action in population-related matters concerned both developing and developed countries alike. The theme of the Conference - population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development - made it clear that a reciprocity of actions was needed, with the North re-examining its lifestyles and unsustainable consumption patterns while the South acted to bring population growth down to a level compatible with sustainable development. Many delegations highlighted the necessity of including in the Cairo document this broad perspective of population and development.

54. Delegations suggested a broadening of the scope of resource mobilization beyond family planning to encompass sexual and reproductive health care. Further, many delegations were of the opinion that an even broader message must

come out of the Cairo conference, namely that reproductive health and family planning were linked to other factors, such as education and women's status, which were equally important for the achievement of socio-economic development.

55. On the matter of increased allocation of national resources for population, delegations were in broad agreement. None the less, increased allocations should be made within the constraints of overall resource availability and perceived national development priorities. International bilateral and multilateral assistance, which had been declining in recent years, had played an important part in facilitating national action in population. In the view of many delegations, assistance for population should be increased in line with an overall increase in overseas development assistance to 0.7 per cent of the gross national product.

56. Delegations broadly supported the need for a partnership for national action on population between Governments, non-governmental organizations and other organizations outside Government, as well as the private sector. Non-governmental organizations were seen not as substitutes for government action but as partners acting as catalysts for change, setting quality standards for population programmes and developing innovative approaches.

57. Delegations also considered it important for the Cairo document to address the issue of adequate and reliable funding for the activities of non-governmental organizations. Both Governments and donor agencies should develop mechanisms for assuring a regular flow of resources to non-governmental organizations. In the view of some delegations, this policy should include increasingly direct reliance on national non-governmental organizations, in order to profit from their knowledge of local socio-cultural conditions.

58. Similarly, the complementary role of the private sector in the area of population should be clearly spelt out in the Cairo document. Legal and regulatory barriers impeding full access to reproductive health and family planning services should be reviewed. The contribution of services supplied by the private sector to promoting cost effectiveness in reproductive health care and other social sectors should be given full recognition.

59. Many delegations noted the need for updated estimates for resource requirements, in order to achieve global population goals of the sort proposed by the Secretary-General of the Conference. The Amsterdam Declaration on a Better Life for Future Generations, the only international forum to have addressed the issue of resource mobilization for population activities, should be refined in this respect, so as to provide the Cairo Conference with more precise estimates of the resources required over the next decade. In this connection, various delegations suggested that relevant recommendations from the European Population Conference regarding resource mobilization should be consulted.

60. The appeal to increase resources for population activities could be strengthened by emphasizing the developmental successes achieved by investments in population programmes and the high rates of return observed on such investments. Other delegations noted that post-cold war circumstances presented the opportunity to substantially increase investments in social sectors, including the population sector.

61. The need for international cooperation for technical assistance to help resolve various population issues was underscored. The special needs of the economies in transition for such cooperation was noted and it was suggested that the corresponding recommendations of the European Population Conference be consulted.

62. There was general support for the proposal of the Secretary-General of the Conference to include a set of quantitative goals in the Cairo document. Such goals must take into account regional and national variations. Some delegations suggested that the proposed time-frame of 20 years could be segmented into 5- and 10-year frames. Progress towards achieving the goals should be monitored.

63. The point was made by many delegations that the goals must be consistent with each other and with those set at other international forums. There must be no coercion of any kind involved in the programmes formulated to achieve those goals. Some delegations suggested the possibility of including other social and economic goals.

64. Some delegations suggested that the Cairo document should also include qualitative goals and objectives.

65. Additional resources would be required to achieve those goals. Estimates in this regard should be prepared by the Secretariat, taking into account current and proposed levels of national expenditure in the social sector.

66. Several delegations emphasized the need for the Cairo document to make adequate provision for the follow-up to commitments made at the Conference, including mechanisms for the review and appraisal of progress made towards implementation of Conference objectives. Some delegations also suggested that the document should include recommendations on institutional arrangements for the implementation of the new plan of action.